THE CHUB (*LEUCISCUS CEPHALUS CEPHALUS* L., 1758) IN THE IBERIAN PENINSULA.

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On account of the studies made by Berg (1932) and Lozano-Rey (1935) the fact that the Chub (*Leuciscus cephalus cephalus* L., 1758) is represented by two sub-species in the Iberian Peninsula, has been accepted. These two sub-species are a northern one, *L. cephalus cabeda* Risso, 1828, and a southern one *L. cephalus pyrenaicus* Günther, 1868 ; lacking, however, the typical sub-species (*L.c. cephalus*) of wide European distribution with a south-western limit in the Pyrenees.

The characteristical features which seem to be most useful to differenciate this typical sub-species from the other two previously mentioned are mainly based on a wider inter-orbital distance, on the sub-orbital bones size and on a bigger body size (de Buen 1930, Spillman 1961).

The aim of this note is to point out the presence of several populations belonging to the nominal sub-species (*L.c. cephalus*), established in a natural way in the Iberian Peninsula. The actual distribution of these populations in the Peninsula is limited to the rivers of the Mediterranean Basin, north of the Ebro, to the Lake Bañolas and to some tributaries of the Ebro, including it (Figure 1).

Metrical and meristical features of the 42 specimens studied, which are stored within the collections of the National Museum of Natural Sciences (CSIC, Madrid) and of the Department of Vertebrate Zoology of the University of Barcelona, are shown in Table I. The original sites which define their area of distribution, represented in Figure 1, are the following :

1.– Basin of River Port-Bou : Port-Bou Reservoir, Port-Bou (Gerona).
2.– Basin of the River Muga : Tonga Brook, Ciurana. River Añet, San Clemente de Sasebas. River Manol, Figueras. River Muga, La Junquera, Castelló de Ampurias y Vilafont (All of them in Gerona).



Fig. 1. – Map of the Iberian Peninsula showing the actual distribution of the Chub (*Leuciscus cephalus cephalus* L.) 1. Basin of the River Port-Bou, 2. Basin of the River Muga. 3. Basin of the River Fluviá, 4. Basin of Lake Bañolas, 5. Basin of the River Ter, 6. Basin of the River Besós, 7. Basin of the River Llobregat and 8. Basin of the river Ebro. Each black point represent each particular site where Chub has been captured.

3.– Basin of River Fluviá : River Fluviá, San Pere Pescador, Olot (Gerona).
4.– Basin of Lake Bañolas : Lake Bañolas, Bañolas (Gerona).
5.– Basin of River Ter : River Ter, Gerona (Gerona).
6.– Basin of River Besós : Tenas Brook, Sant Quirze de Safaja (Barcelona), River Ripoll, Sant Llorenc de Savall (Barcelona).
7.– Basin of River Llobregat : River Daró, Veinat de Banyeres (Barcelona). River Llobregat, Olessa de Montserrat. La Baells Reservoir, Can Vidal, Castellbisbal y Olius (All of them in Barcelona).
8.– Basin of the River Ebro : River Ebro, Amposta (Tarragona). River Segre, Balaguer (Lérida). River Matarraña, Nonaspe, Fabara y Fayón (Zaragoza). River Algas Nonaspe (Zaragoza).

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Tabl. I. – Metrical and meristical characteristics of the studied specimens : SL, standard length; H.L., head length; Pr.O.L., pre-orbital length; O., orbital length; Po O.L. post-orbital length; I.O., inter-orbital width; Sc.L.L., number of scales in the lateral line; Sc.Tl, number of scales in the lower transversal line; Sc.T2, number of scales in the upper transversal line; D., number of soft rays in the dorsal fin; A., number of soft rays in the anal fin; N., number of specimens studied; $\bar{X}$, means; S, standard deviation; Max., maximum value; Min., minimum value.

	N	$\bar{X}$	S	Max.	Min.
S.L.	42	179.6	53.9	312.0	140.6
H.L.	42	42.8	11.5	74.7	30.0
Pr. O.L.	42	11.9	3.5	22.8	7.8
O.	42	8.4	5.4	12.0	6.3
Po. O.L.	42	22.3	6.4	40.0	15.0
I.O.	42	17.2	4.8	30.4	12.0
Sc. L.L.	42	45.5	1.5	50.0	42.0
Sc. T1	42	9.2	0.8	11.0	8.0
Sc. T2	42	4.4	0.5	6.0	4.0
D.	42	8.4	0.5	9.0	7.0
A.	42	8.5	0.5	9.0	8.0

CHROMIS VIRIDIS (CUVIER, 1830), THE CORRECT NAME FOR THE INDO-PACIFIC DAMSELFISH PREVIOUSLY KNOWN AS _C. CAERULEA_ CUVIER, 1830) (PISCES, POMACENTRIDAE.

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Abstract. – Examination of the two syntypes of *Heliases caeruleus* Cuvier, 1830 (MNHN 5644) revealed them to be a pomacentrid fish long identified as *Chromis ternatensis* (Bleeker, 1853). The valid name for the wide-ranging, blue-green *Chromis* which has been known as *C. caerulea* is *C. viridis* (Cuvier, 1830), based on color painting by Ehrenberg of a fish from Massaua, Red Sea.

Résumé. – L'examen de deux exemplaires MNHN 5644, syntypes de *Heliases caeruleus* Cuvier, 1830, a révélé qu'ils appartenaient à l'espèce connue sous le nom de *Chromis ternatensis* (Bleeker, 1853). Le nom valide du *Chromis* bleu-vert largement distribué dans les mers chaudes et connu jusqu'alors comme *Chromis caerulea* est *C. viridis* (Cuvier, 1830), espèce fondée sur une figure colorée, faite par Ehrenberg, d'un petit poisson de Massuah, mer Rouge.

Cuvier in Cuvier and Valenciennes (1830, V: 497) named *Chromis caerulea* (as *Heliases caeruleus*) from specimens collected in New Guinea by Quoy and Gaimard. He described the color in alcohol as brown violet with a blackish band on the upper and lower borders of the caudal fin. He assumed that a « belle figure » from the Russian expedition represented the same species, describing the color from this painting as follows : « d'un beau bleu d'azur; que la partie épineuse de sa dorsale est d'un brun violet; la molle, ainsi que l'anale, gris noirâtre; sa caudale jaune, à bord supérieur et inférieur noirâtre, et les pectorales et les ventrales jaunes ».

The copy of the original drawing by Mertens is deposited in the manuscripts of the Histoire naturelle des Poissons by Cuvier and Valenciennes (MS 490 V^B 135, Bibl. Centr. Museum).